

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 419 668 B1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
20.03.1996 Bulletin 1996/12

(51) Int Cl 6: G08B 17/00

(21) Application number: 90902391.3

(86) International application number:  
PCT/JP90/00079

(22) Date of filing: 24.01.1990

(87) International publication number:  
WO 90/09012 (09.08.1990 Gazette 1990/19)

(54) FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

FEUERALARMSYSTEM

SYSTEME D'ALARME CONTRE LES INCENDIES

(84) Designated Contracting States  
CH DE FR GB LI NL

(72) Inventor: OKAYAMA, Yoshiaki  
Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 (JP)

(30) Priority: 25.01.1989 JP 14133/89  
25.01.1989 JP 14134/89  
25.01.1989 JP 14135/89

(74) Representative: Hackett, Sean James et al  
MARKS & CLERK,  
57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields  
London WC2A 3LS (GB)

(43) Date of publication of application:  
03.04.1991 Bulletin 1991/14

(56) References cited:  
GB-A- 2 190 777 JP-A- 6 048 595  
JP-A- 6 198 498 JP-A-59 201 193

(73) Proprietor: NOHMI BOSAI KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 (JP)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

## Description

## [Technical Field]

The present invention relates to a fire alarm system for obtaining at least one piece of fire information such as a fire likelihood ratio, degree or level of danger on the basis of detected information or data related to physical quantities of fire phenomena such as smoke, heat, gases and others and/or environmental data such as the size of room, the number of occupants, ambient temperature and others.

## [Background Technology]

There are a variety of methods known for detecting the occurrence of fires. By way of example, one of the simplest methods may be seen in that decision as to occurrence of the fire is made on the basis of a sensor level, i.e. detection data of a fire detector, wherein a fire signal is output when the sensor level exceeds a certain predetermined level. In this case, the fire signal output from the fire detector is definitely determined depending on whether or not the detection signal exceeds the predetermined level, and it is not safe to say that various environmental conditions are fully taken into account. In this connection, it is conceivable to collect the environmental information in addition to the detected information from the fire detector, wherein the fire decision is synthetically made on the basis of both the detection information and the environmental information. However, the environmental conditions are intrinsically ambiguous and consideration thereof in the fire decision can not always assure a sufficiently high reliability for the fire signal as generated. In reality, there frequently arise such situations that a phenomenon triggering a fire signal may not be regarded as a fire as the sensed by human beings.

GB-A-2 190 777 discloses a fire alarm system in which signal processing is performed. The detected data from the sensors is corrected in a correction calculating section according to data related to the size of the area in which they are used. Then, the data is passed to a fire determining section. In an alternative, the threshold value upon which an alarm decision is made are corrected according to area size.

## [Disclosure of the Invention]

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to ensure a highly improved accuracy in making the fire decision by processing the collected information or data inclusive of the environmental data by a method which can assure a higher reliability than the methods known heretofore.

In view of the above object, there is provided according to a first mode- for carrying out the invention a fire alarm system for obtaining the fire information on the basis of various data concerning fire phenomena, characterized in that the system comprises

data acquisition means (steps 305, 306, 310, 312) for acquiring various data to be collected concerning the fire phenomena and data to be processed from the collected data,

definition means (ROM 14, ROM 15) for storing a plurality of functions which standardize the values of the corresponding pieces of data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1$  -  $DE_N$ ) and for storing a plurality of processing rules each of which defines one of said functions to be used to calculate a function value; and processing means (MPU1) for obtaining function values for said processing rules by processing the data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1$  -  $DE_N$ ) on the basis of said processing rules and for obtaining fire information on the basis of the function values obtained, whereby a centroid of the function values is determined by calculating a mean value thereof.

The information or data related to the fire phenomena and obtained through the data acquisition means includes not only the detection information of the physical quantities intrinsic to a fire phenomenon but also various environmental information or data such as the size of a room, the ambient temperature and others which exert influences on the detection information as well as so-called processed information such as changes in detection information as a function of time, integrated values thereof and the like.

The definition means which may be constituted, for example, by storage means defines and stores therein the functions concerning the acquired data vis-à-vis fire information for every piece of data obtained by the data acquisition means in the form of formulae, tables or the like and additionally at least one (usually a plurality of) processing rule as to which of the acquired pieces of data vis-à-vis fire information function (one or more functions) is to be adopted in the data processing.

On the other hand, the processing means is adapted to process the data obtained by the data acquisition means in accordance with the plurality of processing rules defined on the basis of the corresponding functions to be used in

the processing rules to thereby obtain the function values for every processing rule and determine the centroid of the function values, for example, by averaging the obtained function values. In this way, fire information such as the fire likelihood ratio, the danger level and the like can be obtained.

In the fire alarm system which comprises a receiving part such as a fire receiver, a repeater or the like and a plurality of fire detectors each including at least one fire phenomenon detecting means for detecting a physical quantity attributable to the fire phenomenon, the definition means and the processing means may be provided either at the receiving part so that the fire decision can be carried out at the receiving part on the basis of the data collected from the fire detectors, or alternatively the definition means and the processing means may be provided at the fire detector so that the fire decision can be made at the fire detector with only the results of the decision being sent to the receiving part.

In this manner, by properly selecting processing rules appropriate to the environmental conditions and previously defining the rules by the definition means, it is possible to take into consideration a great variety of acquired data inclusive of the environmental information or data exerting influence on the detected data of the fire phenomenon and other data having contribution to the fire information to be obtained. Since the processing means processes the acquired data for every processing rule defined in conformance with the environmental conditions and determines the centroid of the fire information thus obtained, it is possible to appropriately narrow down the wide range of acquired data, whereby highly reliable fire information can be obtained.

In accordance with a second mode for carrying out the present invention, the fire alarm system comprises:  
selection control means (ROM32) for selecting one or more rules from said processing rules stored by said definition means (ROM14, ROM15) in accordance with the environmental condition determined by the data obtained through said data acquisition means (DE<sub>1</sub>-DE<sub>N</sub>) for processing by the processing means (MPU1).

The data acquisition means obtains information or data similar to that obtained by the data acquisition means in the first mode for carrying out the invention, while the definition means defines the functions for the acquired data vis-à-vis fire information and a plurality of the processing rules as in the case of the definition means mentioned above in conjunction with the first working mode of the invention.

The selective control means first determines on the basis of the data obtained through the data acquisition means the environmental condition(s) of a place for which the fire information is to be obtained and then selects one or more processing rules defined in the definition means in accordance with the determined environmental condition(s).

Finally, the selective rule processing means processes the data obtained through the data acquisition means in accordance with each of the rules selected by the selection control means on the basis of the corresponding function defined by the definition means to thereby obtain a function value for each of the selected processing rules and determine a centroid of the function values by averaging or through a similar procedure.

In this manner, the second working mode of the invention is profitably developed from the first working mode so that the processing rules are discriminated in respect to the effectiveness in use in light of the environmental conditions, wherein only the effective processing rules are adopted.

Further, according to a third mode for carrying out the invention, the fire alarm system comprises:  
weighting control means for imparting weight to each of said processing rules defined by said definition means in accordance with environmental conditions determined from the data obtained through said data acquisition means for processing by the processing means.

The data acquisition means obtains data or information similar to that obtained by the data acquisition means in the first and second working modes of the invention, and the definition means defines the functions for the acquired data vis-à-vis fire information and a plurality of processing rules.

The weighting control means first determines on the basis of the data obtained through the data acquisition means the environmental condition(s) of a place for which the fire information is to be obtained and imparts weights to the individual processing rules defined in the definition means in accordance with the determined environmental conditions.

Finally, the weighted rule processing means processes the data obtained through the data acquisition means in accordance with each of the processing rules imparted with the weights by the weighting control means by using the corresponding function defined in the definition means to thereby obtain a weighted function value for each of the processing rules and determines a centroid of the function values obtained by averaging or a like.

As is apparent from the above, the third working mode of the invention is profitably developed from the first and second working modes of the invention so that the individual processing rules are imparted with weights in such a manner that higher weights are applied to more effective rules in accordance with the environmental conditions.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

Fig.1 is a block circuit diagram showing a fire alarm system to which a first embodiment of the present invention is applied;

Fig.2 is a view showing examples of definition functions which can be employed according to the first embodiment;

Fig.3 is a flow chart for illustrating operation of a fire receiver part in the fire alarm system shown in Fig.1;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart for illustrating operation of a fire detector in the fire alarm system shown in Fig. 1;  
 Fig. 5 is a block circuit diagram showing a fire alarm system to which a second embodiment of the present invention is applied;  
 Fig. 6 is a view showing examples of definition functions which can be employed according to the second embodiment;  
 Fig. 7 and 8 show flow charts for illustrating operation of a fire receiver part in the fire alarm system shown in Fig. 5;  
 Fig. 9 is a conceptual diagram for illustrating relations among storage areas ROM32, ROM33 and ROM34,  
 Fig. 10 is a block circuit diagram showing a fire alarm system to which a third embodiment of the present invention is applied;  
 Fig. 11 is a view showing examples of definition functions which can be employed according to the third embodiment;  
 Fig. 12 and 13 show flow charts for illustrating operation of a fire receiver part in the fire alarm system shown in Fig. 10;  
 Fig. 14 is a conceptual diagram for illustrating relations between a storage area ROM42 for weighting rule selection control rules and a storage area ROM45 for a weighting rule table; and  
 Fig. 15 is a conceptual diagram for illustrating relations between an individual rule storage area ROM43 and a definition function storage area ROM44.

[Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention]

In the following, the present invention will be described in conjunction with a first exemplary embodiment thereof.

Fig. 1 is a block circuit diagram showing a so-called analogue type fire alarm system to which the present invention is applied and in which sensor levels representative of analogue physical quantities originating in the fire phenomena detected by individual fire detectors are sent to a receiving part such as a fire receiver RE, a repeater or the like, wherein the receiving part is adapted to make decision as to occurrence of the fire on the basis of the sensor levels as collected. It goes without saying that the present invention can equally be applied to an on/off type fire alarm system in which the decision as to the occurrence of the fire is made at the side of the individual fire detectors, wherein only the results of the decisions are sent to the receiving part.

In Fig. 1, a reference character RE denotes a fire receiver, and  $DE_1$  to  $DE_N$  denote an N number of analogue type fire detectors connected to the fire receiver RE by way of a transmission line L which may be constituted, for example, by a pair of lines serving for both electric power supply and signal transmission, in which only one of the fire detectors,  $DE_1$  is illustrated in detail in respect to the internal circuit configuration thereof.

In the fire receiver RE:

MPU1 denotes a microprocessor,

ROM11 denotes a program storage area for storing programs relevant to operation of the inventive system which will be described hereinafter;

ROM12 denotes a storage area for storing a table of various constants;

ROM13 denotes a terminal address table storage area;

ROM14 denotes a definition function storage area for storing various definition functions such as definition functions for the sensor level SLV, definition functions for integrated values, temporal or time-related definition functions and others,

ROM15 denotes a storage area for storing rules for processing for every fire detector;

RAM11 denotes a work area,

DP denotes a display unit such as a CRT or the like,

OP denotes an operating or manipulating unit,

CL denotes a clock,

TRX1 denotes a signal transmission/reception part composed of a serial-to-parallel converter, a parallel-to-serial converter and others; and

IF11 to IF14 denote interfaces, respectively.

Further, in connection with the fire detector  $DE_1$ :

MPU2 denotes a microprocessor;

ROM21 denotes a program storage area;

ROM22 denotes an own address storage area;

RAM21 denotes a work area; and

FS denotes a fire phenomenon detecting sensor part for detecting one of the physical quantities such as heat, smoke, gases or the like attributable to the fire phenomena, wherein the sensor part is composed of an amplifier, a sample and hold circuit, an analogue-to-digital converter and others, although they are not shown. Further,

TRX2 denotes a signal transmission/reception part similar to TRX1, and  
IF21 and IF22 denote interfaces, respectively.

Stored in the definition function storage area ROM14 incorporated in the fire receiver RE are a variety of definition functions such as those illustrated in Fig. 2 (a) to (e), by way of example, in the form of formulae or tables. In the case of the examples illustrated in Fig. 2 (a) to (e), fire likelihood ratios are shown as the fire information (taken along the ordinates) for the various acquired information or input data (taken along the abscissas). More specifically, there is shown in Fig. 2 (a) a definition function  $F_1$  (SLV) or the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the sensor level SLV supplied as the input data from the fire phenomenon detecting sensor part FS. In Fig. 2 (b), there is shown a definition function  $F_2$  ( $\Delta$ SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the rate of change in temperature  $\Delta$ SLV or the rate of temperature rise supplied as the input data from the sensor part FS on the assumption that the latter is a sensor for detecting the temperature. (In this figure, a curve  $b_1$  represents the likelihood ratio of a blazing fire while a curve  $b_2$  represents the likelihood ratio of a smoldering fire. In this conjunction, the term "fire" is intended to mean fire phenomena inclusive of the smoldering fire while "smoldering fire" refers to the state in which only smoke is produced without accompanying flame.) In Fig. 2 (c), there is shown a definition function  $F_3$  ( $\Sigma$ SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for an integrated value  $\Sigma$ SLV of the sensor level. In Fig. 2 (d), there is shown a definition function  $F_4$  (t) of the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the time t as the environmental information or data on the presumption that changes in the environmental condition influence the fire decision value. In Fig. 2 (e), there is shown a definition function of the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the height (H) of the ceiling exemplifying one piece of environmental information or data. Other various definition functions may be stored in the storage area ROM14 so as to be read out therefrom for utilization, as occasion requires.

The processing rule storing area ROM15 stores therein the rules for the processings to be performed for every fire detector. The term processing rules means the definitions of relations between one or more species of the acquired data as input and the output information to be derived therefrom. As an example of the definition of the relation between one species of the acquired data and the output information to be derived or obtained, there may be mentioned as one of the processing rules

- (i) A relation interlinking the sensor level SLV with the fire likelihood ratio and illustrated by the expression "If the smoke sensor level SLV is equal to X, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_1$  (X)" is a processing rule. In the case of the instant embodiment of the invention, this rule can be represented by the definition function of the fire likelihood ratio  $F_1$  (SLV) for the sensor level SLV which can be determined with the aid of the graph shown in Fig. 2 at (a);
- (ii) Another rule can be established such that if the rate of temperature rise  $\Delta$ SLV is equal to Y, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_2$  (Y). This can be determined by using the definition function illustrated in Fig. 2 (b) in the case of the instant embodiment;
- (iii) Similarly, a rule to the effect that "If the integrated value  $\Sigma$ SLV is equal to Z, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_3$  (Z)" can be defined by using the definition function illustrated in Fig. 2 (c) in the case of the instant embodiment;
- (iv) A rule to the effect that "If the time t is equal to T, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_4$  (T)" can also be determined on the basis of the definition function illustrated in Fig. 2 (d) in the case of the instant embodiment;
- (v) Further, a rule to the effect that "If the height of ceiling is H, the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_5$  (H)" can also be determined by using the definition function shown in Fig. 2 (e). Of course, other rules can equally be adopted, if desired.

As examples of the definition for the relations between two or more species of the acquired data input and the output information, there can be mentioned

- (vi) Such a definition of the relation existing between the ceiling height H of a room and the smoke sensor level as exemplified by "When smoke is detected in a room having a high ceiling, the fire likelihood ratio is high". In this case, the corresponding rule will read: "If the sensor level SLV is equal to X and if the ceiling height is equal to H, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_6$ ". For determining the result of the decision according to this composite rule, the result  $F_1$  (X) of the rule reading: "If the sensor level SLV is equal to X, the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_1$  (X)" and the result  $F_5$  (H) of the rule reading: "If the ceiling height is equal to H, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_5$  (H)" are determined individually by consulting the defined relations shown in Fig. 2 (a) and (e), respectively, whereon either one of  $F_1$  (X) or  $F_5$  (H) which has a smaller value is determined as the output information  $F_6$  of this two-conditional rule;
- (vii) As another example, there may be mentioned such a composite rule to the effect that "If the sensor level SLV is equal to X and if the time t is equal to T, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_7$ ". This rule may be adopted, for example, in such a case where the fire likelihood ratio differs between daytime and night even when the sensor level SLV as detected is of the same value. For deriving a conclusion from this rule, the result  $F_1$  (X) of the rule that "If sensor level SLV is equal to X, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_1$  (X)" and the result  $F_4$  (T) of the rule that "If t is equal to T, then the fire likelihood ratio is  $F_4$  (T)" are determined individually by consulting the relations shown in Fig. 2 (a) and

(d), respectively, wherein either  $F_1(X)$  or  $F_4(T)$  of a smaller value is determined as the output information  $F_7$  of this two-conditional rule.

One or more of the processing rules mentioned above are defined for each of the fire detectors and they are stored in the respective fire detector areas in the storage area ROM15. By way of example, when the rules (i), (iii) and (vii) mentioned above are to be used in connection with the first fire detector  $DE_1$ , the rules (i), (iii) and (vii) are stored in the area allocated to the first fire detector  $DE_1$  in the storage area ROM15. On the basis of these rules, a program stored in the storage area ROM11 as described hereinafter is executed for deriving the output information  $F_1(X)$ ,  $F_3(Z)$  and  $F_7$  for the rules, respectively, with the aid of the definition functions shown in Fig.2 and stored in the storage area ROM14, wherein the centroid of the results is determined. As the operation for determining the centroid, a sum of the values of the definition functions obtained for the abovementioned rules, respectively, may be divided by the number of the rules to thereby obtain the mean value of the definition function values in the case of the instant embodiment, as follows:

$$F = [F_1(X) + F_3(Z) + F_7]/3$$

The mean value  $F$  of the definition functions thus determined represents the desired fire information, i.e. the fire likelihood ratio in the case of the instant embodiment.

In this manner, on the basis of the definition functions stored in the storage area ROM14 and representing the relations between the input values of the numerous environmental data and the fire likelihood ratios and the processing rules stored in the storage area ROM15, inference can be developed with the aid of the program stored in the storage area ROM11.

Since the contents of the individual definition functions and the rules can be determined accurately by experiments and theoretical analysis, the values of the definition functions, i.e. those of the fire likelihood ratios determined as the outputs of the rules are highly reliable. Further, since the final result is derived by averaging the sum resulting from the addition of the outputs of the various rules, a numerical value capable of indicating the fire likelihood ratio with a high reliability may be obtained.

Parenthetically, the storage areas ROM14 and ROM15 should preferably be rewritable or exchangeable, if necessary, as in the case where a change in environmental conditions requires it.

Now, operation of the fire alarm system shown in the block circuit of Fig.1 will be explained by reference to the flow charts shown in Figs 3 and 4.

The fire receiver RE shown in Fig.1 performs signal processing sequentially from the first to N-th detectors  $DE_1$  to  $DE_N$ . In the following description, the first fire detector  $DE_1$  will be considered as representative of the other fire detectors. For the first fire detector  $DE_1$ , the processing rules (i), (iii) and (vii) described hereinafter are adopted. Accordingly, the definition functions illustrated in Fig.2 (a), (b) and (c) are used.

In the fire receiver RE, the processing rules (i), (iii) and (vii) for the first fire detector  $DE_1$  are read out from the area allocated to the first fire detector  $DE_1$  of the processing storage area ROM15 (step 304), being followed by issuance of a data send command to the first fire detector  $DE_1$  (step 305). In case the signal processing now under consideration is to be performed as per the processing rules (i), (iii) and (vii), it is only the sensor levels SLV that are to be collected as the data from the fire detectors, as can be understood from the elucidation of the rules (i), (iii) and (vii) made hereinafter. Accordingly, the command to be sent out as the data send command concerns only the sensor level.

Upon reception of the data send command from the fire receiver RE by the first fire detector  $DE_1$  ("Y" at step 402), the sensor level SLV is read out from the fire phenomenon detecting sensor part FS through the interface IF21 and set at the interface IF22 to be subsequently sent to the fire receiver RE through the signal transmission/reception part TRX2 via the transmission line L (step 406).

Upon reception of the data, i.e. the sensor level SLV, sent from the first fire detector  $DE_1$  by the fire receiver RE, the sensor level SLV<sub>i</sub> is stored in the work area RAM11 (step 306), and then decision is made as to whether or not the sensor level SLV<sub>i</sub> is higher than a predetermined level LV<sub>i</sub> (step 308) inclusive thereof.

In case the level SLV<sub>i</sub> is lower than the predetermined level LV<sub>i</sub> ("N" at the step 308), procedure proceeds to the processing for the next fire detector without performing any processing for the fire detector  $DE_1$ .

On the other hand, when the sensor level SLV<sub>i</sub> is higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>i</sub> inclusive ("Y" at step 308), the integral values of the sensor level SLV<sub>i</sub> over a period during which it is higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>i</sub> inclusive is determined for the instant processing according to the rule (iii) (step 310), while the time T is read out from the clock CL through the interface IF14 for the processing (vii) (step 312).

Subsequently, for the processing according to the rule (i), the definition function value  $F_1(SLV_i)$  for the sensor level SLV<sub>i</sub> is determined with the aid of the definition function shown in Fig.2 (a) and stored in the definition function storage area ROM14 (step 314), while for the processing according to the rule (iii), the definition function value  $F_3(S)$  for the integral value S is determined with the aid of the definition function shown in Fig.2 (c) and stored in the storage area ROM14 (step 316). Further, as a part of the processing according to the rule (vii), the definition function value  $F_4(T)$  for the time T is determined by consulting the definition function shown in Fig.2 (d) and stored in the storage area ROM14

(step 316).

Next, as the additional processing according to the rule (vii), the definition function value  $F_1$  (SLV<sub>1</sub>) is compared with  $F_2$  (T) (step 320), whereby the smaller value is retained as  $F_7$  (step 322 or 324).

Finally, a mean value B of  $F_1$  (SLV<sub>1</sub>),  $F_3$  (S) and  $F_7$  is determined (step 326), wherein the value B is displayed on the display unit DP as the fire likelihood ratio in % through the interface IF12 (step 328).

Finally, the fire likelihood ratio B is compared with a reference value F for the fire likelihood ratio stored in the various constants table storage area ROM12 (step 330). When the fire likelihood ratio is higher than the reference value F inclusive thereof, a fire indication is generated on the display unit DP (step 332), wherein the procedure proceeds to the signal processing for the next fire detector.

While the above embodiment of the invention has shown application of the different processing rules to each fire detector, it is possible to apply the same processing rule in common to all the fire detectors if they are installed in the same environment. In this case, by incorporating the processing rule in the program stored in the ROM11, the processing rule storage area ROM15 can be rendered unnecessary. Further, the definition functions stored in the storage area ROM14 may be limited only to those that are required for the processing rule applicable equally to all the fire detectors. Besides, it is possible to delete the step 304 shown in Fig. 3 from the program stored in the storage area ROM11, whereby the program can be simplified correspondingly.

According to the embodiment of the invention described above, the functions for the fire information are defined for every piece of data obtained by the data acquisition means and the rules for the processings to be performed with the aid of the functions are appropriately selected and previously defined in consideration of the environmental conditions so that the fire information can be obtained by processing the acquired data in the light of the processing rules as defined to thereby allow the centroid to be calculated by averaging the fire information obtained. Thus, it is possible to take into consideration the information or data acquired over a wide range and narrow down this wide range of information to a proper value, whereby highly reliable fire information can be obtained.

Next, referring to Figs. 5 to 9, another exemplary embodiment, i.e. the second embodiment of the present invention will be described. Fig. 5 shows in a block circuit diagram of a so-called analogue type fire alarm system to which the instant embodiment is applied and in which sensor levels representing the analogue physical quantities based on the fire phenomena detected by the individual fire detectors are sent to a receiving part such as a fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub>, repeater or the like, wherein in the receiving part, decision as to occurrence of the fire is made on the basis of the sensor levels collected. It should however be appreciated that the instant embodiment is equally applicable to an on/off type fire alarm system in which the fire decision is made at the side of the individual fire detectors and only the results of such decisions are sent to the receiving part, as described hereinbefore in conjunction with the first embodiment.

In Fig. 5, RE<sub>a</sub> denotes a fire receiver, and DE<sub>1</sub> to DE<sub>N</sub> denote N number of analogue type fire detectors connected to the fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub> through a transmission line L<sub>1</sub> constituted, for example, by a pair of lines serving for both the power supply and the signal transmission, wherein only one of the fire detectors, i.e. the first detector DE<sub>1</sub>, is shown in detail in respect to the internal circuit configuration.

Connected to the fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub> through transmission lines L<sub>2</sub> and L<sub>3</sub> are a ventilation frequency count sensor (i.e. a sensor for detecting ventilation frequency during a predetermined period) and an occupant number count sensor (i.e. a sensor for detecting the number of occupants in a room of concern) respectively. The ventilation frequency count sensor and the occupant number count sensor may be installed, for example, in each room and provided for each fire detector or one each for a predetermined number of fire detectors, and the correspondence of the individual fire detectors to the ventilation frequency count sensors and the occupant number count sensors can be found in a reference table or the like. In Fig. 5, there are shown only the ventilation frequency count sensor SL<sub>1</sub> and the occupant number count sensor SL<sub>2</sub> that are associated with the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>.

In the fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub>:

MPU3 denotes a microprocessor;

ROM31 denotes a program storage area for storing a program relevant to the operation of the inventive system described hereinafter;

ROM32 denotes a storage area for storing control rules for the control purpose;

ROM33 denotes a storage area for individual rules;

ROM34 denotes a storage area for definition functions of the individual rules, i.e. various definition functions such as a definition function for the sensor level SLV, a definition function for an integral value, a temporal definition function and others; and

RAM31 denotes a sensor level storage area for storing the sensor levels collected through the individual sensors, respectively, wherein a plurality of sensor levels collected for a number of times from each of the fire detectors are stored on a fire-detector basis.

Further;

RAM32 denotes a storage area for the integral value;  
 RAM33 denotes a storage area for storing the number of the rules to be used;  
 RAM34 denotes a storage area for a summed definition function value;  
 DP3 denotes a display unit such as a CRT or the like;  
 OP3 denotes an operating or manipulating part;  
 CL3 denotes a clock;  
 TRX31 denotes a signal transmission/reception part constituted by a serial-to-parallel converter, a parallel-to-serial converter and others for connecting the fire detectors  $DE_1$  to  $DE_n$  to the fire receiver  $RE_a$ ;  
 TRX32 denotes a signal transmission/reception part for connecting the ventilation frequency count sensor  $SI_1$  mentioned above;  
 TRX33 denotes a signal transmission/reception part for connecting the occupant number count sensor  $SI_2$ ; and  
 IF31 to IF36 denote interfaces, respectively.

Since the fire detector  $DE_1$  may be implemented in the same structure as that shown in Fig. 1, repeated description thereof will be unnecessary.

According to the instant embodiment of the invention, the rules for making decision as to the occurrence of a fire on the basis of the data collected from the individual fire detectors and the associated environment sensors can be selected in accordance with the prevailing situation.

More specifically, there are stored in the control rule storage area ROM32 incorporated in the fire receiver  $RE_a$  the control rules which are to be adopted in dependence on the environmental situations, as exemplified below.

- Control rule 1: Rules  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{g}$  are to be selected, when a room of concern is ventilated during a period from  $T_1$  to  $T_2$ .  
 Control rule 2: Rules  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{j}$  are to be selected, unless the room is ventilated during the period from  $T_1$  to  $T_2$ .  
 Control rule 3: Rules  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$  and  $\underline{g}$  are to be selected, when the room is ventilated during a period other than from  $T_1$  to  $T_2$ .  
 Control rule 4: Rules  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$  and  $\underline{j}$  are to be selected, unless the room is ventilated during a period other than from  $T_1$  to  $T_2$ .

In this way, the rules to be adopted are selected appropriately.

Stored in the individual rule storage area ROM33 of the fire receiver  $RE_a$  are the contents of the various rules such as the individual rules  $\underline{a}$  to  $\underline{j}$  together with addresses of the definition functions used in conjunction with these individual rules, as exemplified below.

- Rule  $\underline{a}$ : If the sensor level  $SLV=X$ , then the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be  $F_1(X)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio is determined as the fire information by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_1$  of the storage area ROM34.  
 Rule  $\underline{b}$ : If the time lapse  $t$  from the time point the sensor level  $SLV$  exceeded a predetermined level  $LV_1$  is equal to  $T$ , the fire likelihood ratio should be  $F_2(T)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio is determined as the fire information by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_2$  of the storage area ROM34.  
 Rule  $\underline{c}$ : If the difference value  $\Delta SLV$  of the sensor level  $SLV$  over a predetermined time span is equal to  $Y$ , the fire likelihood ratio should be  $F_3(Y)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio is determined as the fire information by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_3$  of the storage area ROM34.  
 Rule  $\underline{d}$ : When the integrated value  $\Sigma SLV$  of the sensor level  $SLV$  from the time point the level  $SLV$  exceeded the predetermined level  $LV_1$  is equal to  $M$ , the fire likelihood ratio should be  $F_4(M)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio is determined as the fire information by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_4$  of the storage area ROM34.  
 Rule  $\underline{e}$ : When the ventilation frequency  $n$  (hour) in a room equipped with the fire detector of concern is equal to  $N$ , the fire likelihood ratio should be  $F_5(N)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information is determined by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_5$  of the storage area ROM34.  
 Rule  $\underline{f}$ : When the number  $g$  of the occupants in a room equipped with the fire detector of concern is equal to  $P$ , the fire likelihood ratio should be  $F_6(P)$ . Accordingly, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information is determined by using the definition function which starts from the address  $AD_6$  of the storage area ROM34, and so forth.

Finally, there are stored in the definition function storage area ROM34 incorporated in the fire receiver  $RE_a$  the practical function values, i.e. the definition functions for the various rules such as those  $\underline{a}$  to  $\underline{j}$  in the form of formulae or tables. Examples of the definition functions for the rules  $\underline{a}$  to  $\underline{j}$  stored in the storage area ROM34 are illustrated in Fig. 6 at (a) to (j), wherein the fire likelihood ratios are shown as the fire information (taken along the ordinates) for the various



acquired or input data (taken along the abscissa)

There is shown in Fig 6 (a) the definition function  $F_1$  (SLV) or the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the sensor level SLV supplied as the input data from the fire phenomenon detecting sensor part FS.

In Fig 6 (b), there is shown the definition function  $F_2$  (t) of the fire likelihood ratio for the time lapse  $t$  as of the time point the sensor level exceeded the predetermined level  $LV_1$ .

In Fig 6 (c), there is shown the definition function  $F_3$  ( $\Delta$  SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio for the difference value  $\Delta$  SLV of the sensor level.

In Fig 6 (d), there is shown the definition function  $F_4$  ( $\Sigma$  SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio for the integrated value  $\Sigma$  SLV of the sensor level.

In Fig 6 (e), there is shown the definition function  $F_5$  (n) of the fire likelihood ratio for the ventilation frequency  $n$ /hour as the environmental data in the case where the ventilation frequency/hour exerts an influence on the fire decision value.

In Fig 6 (f), there is shown the definition function  $F_6$  (p) of the fire likelihood ratio for the number of occupants within a room of concern as the environmental information.

Of course, other various definition functions may be stored in the definition function storage area ROM34 so as to be read out for use, as occasion requires.

Parenthetically, the storage areas ROM32, ROM33 and ROM34 mentioned above should preferably be so implemented that they can be rewritten or exchanged, if it is necessary, in view of changes or variations in environmental conditions.

Now, operation of the system shown in Fig 5 will be explained by reference to the flow charts shown in Figs 7 and 8

In the fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub>, data is collected from the first to N-th fire detectors DE<sub>1</sub> to DE<sub>N</sub> sequentially to undergo subsequent signal processing. The following description is directed to the signal processing performed in conjunction with the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>. After having sent a data collect command to the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>, the fire receiver RE<sub>a</sub> receives the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> of the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub> (step 706) to compare the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> with a predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> (step 708). When the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> is lower than the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> ("N" at a step 708), no further processing for the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub> is performed but the variable T for counting the time period during which the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> is higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> inclusive is cleared, whereon the signal processing operation for the next fire detector DE<sub>2</sub> is proceeded with.

On the other hand, when the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> is higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> inclusive ("Y" at step 708), the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> is then stored in the sensor level storage area RAM31 (step 714) and the variable T<sub>1</sub> for counting the time period during which the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> is higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> inclusive is incremented by "1" (one) (step 712), which is then followed by the signal processing operation for the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>.

At first, the decision must be made as to which of the control rules stored in the control rule storage area ROM32 is to be applied to the processing for the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>. To this end, the time "Time" is fetched from the clock CL3 through the interface IF33 (step 720), while the ventilation frequency N is fetched through the interface IF34 from the ventilation frequency count sensor SL<sub>1</sub> associated with the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub> (step 722).

Further, after the control rule to be applied has been determined, the data collecting and/or arithmetic operation is performed for obtaining the data to be used in performing the signal processing operation in accordance with the control rule as determined. In the case of the instant embodiment, there are arithmetically determined in addition to the variable T<sub>1</sub> (step 712) mentioned above the difference value  $\Delta$  SLV of the sensor level (step 716) and the integral value  $\Sigma$  SLV of the sensor level SLV, since the time point the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> exceeded the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> (step 718). Further, the occupant number P in the room associated with the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub> is collected from the occupant number count sensor SL<sub>2</sub> through the signal transmission/reception part TRX33 and the interface IF35 (step 724).

The difference value  $\Delta$  SLV can be arithmetically determined, for example, by dividing the difference between the sensor level collected currently and the sensor level collected immediately before, both being stored in the sensor level storage area RAM31, by the difference in time between the current sampling time point and the immediately preceding sampling time point. On the other hand, arithmetic determination of the integrated value  $\Sigma$  SLV is performed every time a sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> higher than the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> inclusive is fetched from the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub> of concern by adding a value (SLV<sub>1</sub> - LV<sub>1</sub>) by which the sensor level SLV<sub>1</sub> exceeds the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> to the integrated value  $\Sigma$  SLV stored in the integral value storage area RAM32 till the immediately preceding sampling time point. With the result of this addition, the value integrated till the immediately preceding sampling time point and stored in the integral value storage area RAM32 is updated. More specifically, the content  $\Sigma$  SLV = (RAM32) of the integral value storage area RAM32 at the immediately preceding sampling point is updated as follows:

$$(\text{RAM32}) + \text{SLV}_1 - \text{LV}_1$$

Once the various pieces of information or data mentioned above have been collected and/or arithmetically determined, then a decision is made as to which of the control rules stored in the control rule storage area ROM32 is to be applied on the basis of the data concerning the time "Time" and the ventilation frequency N obtained at the steps 720

and 722 (step 726). For example, when a decision is made from the temporal data "Time" and the ventilation frequency data  $N$  that the time of concern lies between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  and that the room equipped with the fire detector of concern is ventilated, respectively, then the control rule 1 mentioned hereinbefore is decided to be adopted.

Now, the description is further proceeded with the case where the control rule 1 has been adopted. There are stored in the area for the control rule 1 within the storage area ROM32 the knowledge rule names  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{g}$ , the addresses of the storage areas ROM33 at which detailed information or data for those rules and the rule number  $R=4$  are stored. This data is read out to be written in the rule number storage area RAM33 (step 728).

As is conceptually indicated by lines  $\ell_1$ ,  $\ell_2$ ,  $\ell_3$  and  $\ell_4$  in Fig. 9, it is possible to know from the addresses of the knowledge rule names  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{g}$  the storage locations in the individual rule storage area ROM33 at which the addresses of the definition functions to be used for the abovementioned individual rules as the detailed data are stored.

Subsequently, the four rules read out from the area for storing the control rule 1 within the storage area ROM32 are sequentially processed in a manner described below. First, the processing for the rule  $\underline{a}$  will be described. The start address  $AD_1$  of the area in the definition function storage area ROM34 where the definition function corresponding to the rule  $\underline{a}$  and illustrated in Fig. 6 (a) is stored is read out from the storage area ROM33 (step 734). Next, the value of the input data to be used in the rule  $\underline{a}$ , i.e. the latest sensor level  $SLV_1$  stored in the storage area RAM31 at the step 714 is added to the start address  $AD_1$ , wherein the content at the address  $(AD_1 + SLV_1)$  of the area where the definition function shown in Fig. 6 (a) is read out to be stored in the storage area RAM34 for the summed definition function value (step 736). The content at the address  $(AD_1 + SLV_1)$  of this area corresponds to the definition function value representing the fire likelihood ratio  $F_1 (SLV_1)$  for the sensor level  $SLV_1$ .

The processing for the next rule  $\underline{b}$  is also performed similarly (step 732). The start address  $AD_2$  of the area in the definition function storage area ROM34 where the definition function corresponding to the rule  $\underline{b}$  and shown in Fig. 6 (b) is stored is read out from the storage area ROM33 (step 734). Next, the value of the input data to be used in the rule  $\underline{b}$ , i.e. the time lapse  $T_1$  from the time point the sensor level  $SLV_1$  exceeded the predetermined level  $LV_1$  (already determined at the step 712) is added to the start address  $AD_2$ , and the content at the address  $(AD_2 + T_1)$  where the definition function shown in Fig. 6 (b), i.e. the fire likelihood ratio  $F_2 (T_1)$ , is stored is read out to be added to the fire likelihood ratio  $F_1 (SLV_1)$  stored in the storage area RAM34 which stores therein the summed definition function value mentioned above (step 736).

Similar processing is performed in conjunction with the rules  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{g}$ , whereby the fire likelihood ratios  $F_4 (\Sigma SLV)$  and  $F_5 (N)$  are determined on the basis of the integral value  $\Sigma SLV$  and the ventilation frequency  $N$  already determined at the steps 715 and 722, respectively. These fire likelihood ratios are added to the storage area RAM34 storing the definition function sum value (step 736).

Upon completion of all the processings for the rules  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  and  $\underline{g}$  as adopted ("Y" at a step 737), the total sum value of the fire likelihood ratio given by  $F_1 (SLV_1) + F_2 (T_1) + F_4 (\Sigma SLV) + F_5 (N)$  is read out from the storage area RAM34 (step 740), wherein the sum value is divided by the rule number, i.e. 4 in this case (step 742). The quotient resulting from the division is displayed on the display unit DP3 (step 744) and compared with an appropriate reference value for triggering the proper anti-fire measures such as generation of a fire indication when the former exceeds the latter.

In this manner, the signal processing for the first fire detector  $DE_1$  is completed, which is then followed by similar processing for the second fire detector  $DE_2$  et seq.

In the foregoing description of the second embodiment of the invention, it has been assumed that the control rules have the contents of the rules 1 to 4 with the rules  $\underline{a}$  to  $\underline{f}$  being adopted for the processing while the definition functions shown in Fig. 6 (a) to (f) are employed. However, this is only for the purpose of explanation. It can readily be understood that the contents of these control rules, the processing rules and the definition functions can appropriately be altered or modified in dependence on the environmental conditions in which the present invention is practiced.

As will be appreciated from the above description, according to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 5 to 9 in which the functions for the fire information are defined for every data obtained by the data acquisition means with a plurality of rules for the processings to be executed by using the functions being also defined, wherein the data made available by the data acquisition means are processed on the basis of the processing rules determined and the functions corresponding to these processing rules, it is possible to employ the processing rules while selecting or altering them appropriately in accordance with the environmental conditions to thereby allow only the effective rules suited for the given environmental condition to be adopted. Thus, a fire alarm system having a remarkably high reliability can be realized.

Next, referring to Figs. 10 to 15, still another exemplary embodiment, i.e. the third embodiment of the present invention will be described. Fig. 10 shows in a block circuit diagram a so-called analogue type fire alarm system to which the instant embodiment is applied and in which sensor levels representing analogue physical quantities based on the fire phenomena and detected by the individual fire detectors are sent to the receiving means such as a fire receiver  $RE_P$ , repeater or the like, wherein in the receiving means, decision as to occurrence of the fire is made on the basis of the sensor levels collected. It should however be appreciated that the instant embodiment is equally applicable to an on/off type fire alarm system in which the fire decision is made at the side of the individual fire detectors and only the results of the decision are sent to the receiving means, as mentioned hereinbefore in conjunction with the first and second

embodiments.

In Fig.10, RE<sub>b</sub> denotes a fire receiver, and DE<sub>1</sub> to DE<sub>N</sub> denote N analogue type fire detectors similar to those described hereinbefore in conjunction with the first and second embodiments.

Connected to the fire receiver RE<sub>b</sub> through transmission lines L<sub>2</sub> and L<sub>3</sub> are a ventilation frequency count sensor SL<sub>1</sub> and occupant number count sensors SL<sub>2</sub> respectively, as in the case of the second embodiment shown in Fig.5.

In the fire receiver RE<sub>b</sub>:

MPU4 denotes a microprocessor;

ROM41 denotes a program storage area for storing a program relevant to the operation of the inventive system described hereinafter;

ROM42 denotes a storage area for storing weight rule selection controlling rules;

ROM43 denotes a storage area for individual rules;

ROM44 denotes a storage area for the definition functions of the individual rules i.e. the various definition functions such as a definition function for the sensor level SLV, a definition function for an integrated value, a definition function concerning the time and others;

ROM45 denotes a storage area for a weight rule table;

ROM46 denotes a storage area for storing degrees of or level of danger in association with each of the fire detectors; and

RAM41 denotes a sensor level storage area including the locations for storing the sensor levels collected from the individual fire detectors, respectively, wherein a plurality of sensor levels collected for a number of times from each of the fire detectors are stored on a fire-detector basis for the purpose of determining gradients described hereinafter.

Further:

RAM42 denotes a storage area for storing the gradient of the sensor levels;

RAM43 denotes a storage area for the integrated value;

RAM44 denotes a storage area for storing the degrees of danger or the danger levels;

RAM45 denotes a storage area for a sum of the weighting values  $\omega$ rs;

RAM46 denotes a storage area for storing a sum of the products of the definition functions and the weighting values  $\omega$ rs; and

RAM47 denotes a work area.

Since the display unit DP3, the operating or manipulating unit OP3, the clock CL3, the signal transmission/reception units TRX31, TRX32 and TRX33 and the interfaces IF31 to IF36 are similar to those of the second embodiment shown in Fig.5, repeated description thereof will be unnecessary. Further, since the fire detector DE may be of the same structure as that of the first embodiment shown in Fig.1 or that of the second embodiment shown in Fig.5, description thereof is also omitted.

The instant embodiment is so arranged that upon making an inference for the determination of a fire on the basis of the data acquired from the individual fire detectors and the associated environmental sensors, weights are imparted to the rules adopted in the above decision in accordance with the prevailing situation.

To this end, there are stored in the definition function storage area ROM44 (see Fig.15) incorporated in the fire receiver RE<sub>b</sub> the practical function values, i.e. the definition functions actually used in the various rules such as rules a to g, in the form of formulae or tables. Examples of definition functions for the rules a to g stored in the storage area ROM44 are illustrated in Fig.11 (a) to (g), wherein the fire likelihood ratios are shown as the fire information (taken along the ordinates) for the various acquired or input data (taken along the abscissa).

There is shown in Fig.11 (a) a definition function F<sub>1</sub> (SLV) or the fire likelihood ratio in a range of 0 to 1 for the sensor level SLV supplied as the input data from the fire phenomenon detecting sensor part FS.

In Fig.11 (b), there is shown a definition function F<sub>2</sub> (t) of the fire likelihood ratio for the time lapse t from the time point the sensor level has exceeded a predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub>.

In Fig.11 (c), there is shown a definition function F<sub>3</sub> ( $\Delta$ SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio for the gradient  $\Delta$  SLV of the sensor level.

In Fig.11 (d), there is shown a definition function F<sub>4</sub> ( $\Sigma$ SLV) of the fire likelihood ratio for the integrated value  $\Sigma$  SLV of the sensor level.

In Fig.11 (e), there is shown a definition function F<sub>5</sub> (n) of the fire likelihood ratio for the ventilation frequency n/hour as the environmental data in the case where the ventilation frequency/hour exerts influence on the fire decision value.

In Fig.11 (f), there is shown a definition function F<sub>6</sub> (p) of the fire likelihood ratio for the number of occupants within a room of concern as the environmental data.

In Fig.11 (g), there is shown a definition function F<sub>7</sub> (h) of the fire likelihood ratio for the degree or level of danger

$h$  within the room as the environmental data.

Of course, other various definition functions may be stored in the definition function storage area ROM44 so as to be read out for use, as occasion requires.

Stored in the individual rule storage area ROM43 incorporated in the fire receiver RE<sub>6</sub> are the contents of the various rules such as rules  $g$  to  $g$  and the addresses of the storage area ROM44 for the definition functions employed in conjunction with the rules (see Fig. 15), which are exemplified below.

Rule  $a$ : If the sensor level SLV=X, then the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be determined to be  $F_1$  (X) by using the definition function  $F_1$  (SLV), which is stored in an area starting from the address AD<sub>1</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $b$ : If the time lapse  $t$  from the time point when the sensor level SLV exceeded the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> is equal to T, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be determined to be  $F_2$  (T) by using the definition function  $F_2$  (t) which is stored in an area starting from the address AD<sub>2</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $c$ : If the difference value or gradient  $\Delta$  SLV of the sensor level SLV over a predetermined time span is equal to Y, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be determined to be  $F_3$  (Y) by using the definition function  $F_3$  ( $\Delta$  SLV) stored in an area which starts from the address AD<sub>3</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $d$ : When the integral value  $\Sigma$  SLV resulting from the integration of the sensor level SLV from the time point the level SLV exceeded the predetermined level LV<sub>1</sub> is equal to M, the fire likelihood ratio should be determined to be  $F_4$  (M) by using the definition function  $F_4$  ( $\Sigma$  SLV) stored in an area which starts from the address AD<sub>4</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $e$ : When the frequency  $n$  of the ventilation in the room equipped with the fire detector is equal to Nhour, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be  $F_5$  (n) by using the definition function  $F_5$  (n) stored in an area starting from the address AD<sub>5</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $f$ : When the number  $p$  of the occupants in the room equipped with the fire detector is equal to P, then the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be determined to be  $F_6$  (P) by using the definition function  $F_6$  (p) stored in an area starting from the address AD<sub>6</sub> of the storage area ROM44.

Rule  $g$ : When the degree or level of danger  $h$  within the room equipped with the fire detector is equal to H, the fire likelihood ratio as the fire information should be determined to be  $F_7$  (H) by using the definition function  $F_7$  (h) stored in an area which starts from the address AD<sub>7</sub> of the storage area ROM44, and so forth.

There are stored in the weight rule selection controlling rule storage area ROM42 (see Fig. 14) incorporated in the fire receiver RE<sub>6</sub> the weight rule controlling rules which are to be adopted selectively in dependence on the environmental situations, as exemplified below.

Weight controlling rule 1: A weight rule table A is to be selected when a room of concern is ventilated during a period from T<sub>1</sub> to T<sub>2</sub>.

Weight controlling rule 2: A weight rule table B is to be selected unless the room is ventilated during the period from T<sub>1</sub> to T<sub>2</sub>.

Weight controlling rule 3: A weight rule table C is to be selected when the room is ventilated during a period other than from T<sub>1</sub> to T<sub>2</sub>.

Weight controlling rule 4: A weight rule table D is to be selected unless the room is ventilated during a period other than from T<sub>1</sub> to T<sub>2</sub>.

Although only four weight controlling rules are shown in the case of the instant embodiment, it should be understood that in actually a larger number of weight controlling rules may be stored in the storage area ROM42.

There are stored in the weight rule table storage area ROM45 of the fire receiver RE<sub>6</sub> a plurality of weight rule tables typified by the four weight rule tables A to D mentioned above, wherein each of the weight rule tables stores therein the values  $\omega_{ij}$  with which the individual rules should be weighted in the sequence in which the rules are stored in the storage area ROM43. Fig. 14 shows the state in which the weight values are stored only for the weight rule table A. In Fig. 14,  $\omega_{ij}$  where  $i=1$  to 7 correspond to the rules  $a$  to  $g$ , respectively, while  $\omega_{ij}$  where  $j=1$  to 4 correspond to the rule tables A to D, respectively.

Paranthetically, the storage areas ROM42, ROM43 and ROM44 mentioned above should preferably be so implemented that they can be rewritten or exchanged, if necessary, by taking into consideration changes or variations in the environmental conditions and others.

Now, operation of the system shown in Fig. 10 will be explained by reference to flow charts shown in Figs. 12 and 13. In the fire receiver RE<sub>6</sub>, the data are collected from the first to N-th fire detectors DE<sub>1</sub> to DE<sub>N</sub> sequentially to undergo signal processing. The following description is directed to the signal processing concerning the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>. In response to a data collecting command to the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>, the sensor level SLV of the first fire detector DE<sub>1</sub>

is sent as  $SLV_n$  (step 906) and compared with a predetermined level  $LV_1$  (step 908). When the sensor level  $SLV_n$  is lower than the predetermined level  $LV_1$  ("N" at a step 908), no further processing for the first fire detector  $DE_1$  is performed but a variable  $T_1$  for counting the time period during which the sensor level is higher than the predetermined level  $LV_1$  inclusive is cleared (step 910), whereon the signal processing operation for the next fire detector  $DE_2$  is performed.

On the other hand, when the sensor level  $SLV_n$  is higher than the predetermined level  $LV_1$  inclusive ("Y" at a step 908), the sensor level  $SLV_n$  is then stored in the sensor level storage area RAM41 (step 914) and the variable  $T_1$  for counting the time period during which the sensor level  $SLV_n$  is higher than the predetermined level  $LV_1$  inclusive is incremented by "1" (one) (step 912), being then followed by the signal processing operation for the first fire detector  $DE_1$ , which will be described below.

At first, decision must be made as to which of the weight controlling rules stored in the weight rule selection controlling rule storage area ROM42 is to be applied to the first fire detector  $DE_1$ . To this end, the time "Time" is fetched from the clock CL3 through the interface IF33 (step 922), while the ventilation frequency N is fetched through the interface IF34 from the ventilation frequency count sensor  $Sl_1$  that is associated with the first fire detector  $DE_1$  (step 924).

Further, after the weight controlling rule to be applied has been determined, the data acquiring operation is performed for obtaining the information or data used in performing the signal processing operation in accordance with the weight controlling rule as determined. In the case of the instant embodiment, there are arithmetically determined in addition to the variable  $T_1$  (step 912) mentioned above the difference value, i.e. the gradient  $\Delta SLV$  of the sensor level (step 916), and the integral value  $\Sigma SLV$  of the sensor level  $SLV$  since the time point the sensor level  $SLV$  exceeded the predetermined level  $LV_1$  (step 718). Further, the degree of danger within the room equipped with the first fire detector  $DE_1$  is read out from the storage area ROM46 to be stored in the storage area RAM44 (step 920), while the occupant number P in the room associated with the first fire detector  $DE_1$  is also collected from the occupant number count sensor  $Sl_2$  through the signal transmission/reception part TRX33 and the interface IF35 (step 926).

The difference value  $\Delta SLV$  can be arithmetically determined, for example, by dividing a difference between the sensor level collected currently and the sensor level collected immediately before, both being stored in the sensor level storage area RAM41, by a difference in time between the current sampling time point and the immediately preceding sampling time point. The value of  $\Delta SLV$  thus determined is stored in the storage area RAM42.

On the other hand, arithmetic determination of the integral value  $\Sigma SLV$  is performed every time a sensor level  $SLV$  higher than the predetermined level  $LV_1$  inclusive is fetched from the first fire detector  $DE_1$  of concern by adding a value  $(SLV_1 - LV_1)$  by which the sensor level  $SLV$  exceeds the predetermined level  $LV_1$  to the integral value  $\Sigma SLV$  which has been stored in the integrated value storage area RAM43 at the immediately preceding sampling time point. With the result of this addition, the value integrated till the immediately preceding sampling time point and stored in the integrated value storage area RAM42 is updated. More specifically, the content  $\Sigma SLV = (RAM43) + (SLV - LV_1)$ .

Once the various pieces of information or data mentioned above have been acquired, then decision is made as to which of the weight controlling rules stored in the weight rule selection controlling rule storage area ROM42 is to be applied by comparing the information concerning the time "Time" and the ventilation frequency N obtained at the steps 922 and 924 with the data of the time and the ventilation number stored in the storage area ROM42 shown in detail in Fig. 14 (step 928). For example, when decision is made from the temporal data "Time" and the ventilation frequency N that the time of concern lies between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  and that the room equipped with the fire detector of concern is ventilated, then the weight controlling rule 1 is adopted, as shown in Fig. 14.

In the following description, it is assumed that the weight controlling rule 1 has been adopted. There are stored in the area for the weight controlling rule 1 in the storage area ROM42 the start address TAD, of the area in the storage area ROM45 for the weight rule table A in addition to the time data  $T_1 - T_2$  and the ventilation frequency for comparison, wherein data of the location of the weight rule table A as well as the content thereof can be obtained from the start address TAD, as indicated conceptually by a line  $\ell_1$  in Fig. 14.

At the same time, the start address KAD of the individual or knowledge rule storage area ROM43 is also read (step 930). A manner in which the knowledge rules or individual rules stored in the storage area ROM43 is illustrated in Fig. 15. It will be seen that the addresses  $AD_1$  to  $AD_7$  of the storage area ROM44 for the definition function to be used in the rules are stored in the order of the rules  $g$  to  $g$ .

In order to perform the signal processing operations sequentially for the rules  $g$  to  $g$ , a variable  $i$  representing the turns of the rules  $g$  to  $g$  in the sequential order thereof is first set to 0 (zero) (step 932). At first, upon processing for the rule  $g$ , it is possible to determine the address of the storage area ROM43 at which the knowledge rule  $g$  is placed by adding the variable  $i (= 0)$  to the start address KAD of the storage area ROM43, i.e. from  $KAD + i \times KAD$ , whereby the start address  $AD_1$  of the area in the storage area ROM44 where the definition function shown in Fig. 11 (a) is to be used in the rule  $g$  is stored can be determined from the content placed at the address KAD (step 934).

Next, the value of the input data to be used in the rule  $g$ , i.e. the latest sensor level  $SLV_n$  stored in the storage area RAM41 at the step 914, is added to the start address  $AD_1$  to fetch the content of the address  $AD_1 + SLV_n$  of the area where the definition function shown in Fig. 11 (a) is stored (step 936). The content of the address  $AD_1 + SLV_n$  of this

area corresponds to the definition function for the sensor level  $SLV_n$ , i.e. the fire likelihood ratio  $F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ).

Subsequently, the start address  $TAD_1$  of the weight rule table A read out at the step 926 is similarly added with the variable  $i (= 0)$ , and the weighting value  $\omega 1$  for the rule  $a$  is read out from the area of the storage area ROM45 designated by the address of  $TAD_1 + i = TAD_1$  to be written in the work area RAM47, while the weighting value  $\omega 1$  is stored in the storage area RAM45 for determining the sum of the weighting values (step 938). Next, a product of the previously determined definition function value  $F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ) and the weighting value  $\omega 1$  is determined as  $\omega 1 \cdot F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ) to be subsequently stored in the sum value storage area RAM46 (step 940).

Thereafter, the variable  $i$  is incremented by 1 (one) (step 942) to  $i=1$ , whereon the similar processing is performed for the rule  $b$ .

More specifically, also in the case of the processing for the rule  $b$ , the start address KAD of the storage area ROM43 is added with the variable  $i (= 1)$ . From  $KAD + i = KAD + 1$ , there can be determined the address of the storage area ROM43 where the rule  $b$  is placed. On the basis of the content at the address  $KAD + 1$ , there can be determined the start address  $AD_2$  of the storage area ROM44 where the definition function shown in Fig 11 (b) to be used in the rule  $b$  (step 934) is stored.

Next, the value of the input data for the rule  $b$ , i.e. the time lapse  $T$  from the time point the sensor level exceeded the predetermined level  $LV_1$  (as determined at the step 912) is added to the start address  $AD_2$ . Thus, the fire likelihood ratio  $F_2$  ( $T$ ) at the address  $AD_2 + T$  of the area where the definition function shown in Fig 11 (b) is stored can be obtained (step 936).

Subsequently, the start address  $TAD_1$  of the weight rule table A read out at the step 926 is added with the variable  $i (= 1)$  whereon the weighting value  $\omega 2$  of the rule  $b$  is read out from the area of the storage area ROM45 designated by the address  $TAD_1 + i = TAD_1 + 1$  to be subsequently written in the work area RAM47. At the same time, the weighting value  $\omega 2$  is added to the weighting value  $\omega 1$  stored previously in the storage area RAM45, whereby the content of the storage area RAM45 is updated to the sum value of  $\omega 1 + \omega 2$  (step 938). In this manner, in the RAM45, the weighting value  $\omega 1$  to  $\omega 7$  are sequentially added for every processing of the individual rules  $a$  to  $g$  at the step RAM45.

Next, a product  $\omega 2 \cdot F_2$  ( $T$ ) of the previously determined definition function value  $F_2$  ( $T$ ) and the weighting value  $\omega 2$  is determined, whereon the resulting product is added to the product  $\omega 1 \cdot F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ) stored previously in the storage area RAM46. Thus, the content of the sum value storage area RAM46 is updated to the resulting sum value  $\omega 1 \cdot F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ) +  $\omega 2 \cdot F_2$  ( $T$ ) (step 940). In this manner, in the storage area RAM46, the products  $\omega 1 \cdot F_1$  ( $SLV_n$ ) to  $\omega 7 \cdot F_7$  ( $P$ ) are added sequentially upon every processing of the rules  $a$  to  $g$  at the step 940.

Similar processing is performed for the rules  $c$  to  $g$  as well, whereby the fire likelihood ratios  $F_3$  ( $\Delta SLV$ ),  $F_4$  ( $\Sigma SLV$ ),  $F_5$  ( $n$ ),  $F_6$  ( $p$ ) and  $F_7$  ( $h$ ) are determined on the basis of the difference value  $\Delta SLV$ , the integral value  $\Sigma SLV$ , the ventilation frequency  $n$ , the occupant count number  $p$  and the danger degree  $h$  at the steps 916, 918, 924, 926 and 923. These fire likelihood ratios, namely the definition function values are multiplied by the weighting values  $\omega 3$  to  $\omega 7$ , respectively, which are contained in the weight value table A stored in the storage area ROM45. Thus, finally stored in the storage area RAM46 is:

$$(RAM46) = \sum_{i=1}^7 \omega i \cdot F \quad \dots (Eq. 1)$$

Further, stored in the storage area RAM45 is:

$$(RAM45) = \sum_{i=1}^7 \omega i \quad \dots (Eq. 2)$$

Upon completion of the processing for all the rules  $a$  to  $g$  ("Y" at a step 944), the sum value (RAM46) of the products of the fire likelihood ratios and the weighting values given by the abovementioned expression Eq 1 and stored in the storage area RAM46 is divided by the sum value (RAM45) of the weighting values given by the abovementioned expression Eq 2 and stored in the storage area RAM45 (step 946), whereon the value "Total" resulting from the division is displayed on the display unit DP3 (step 952) and at the same time compared with a reference for the fire likelihood ratio. When the former exceeds the reference value ("Y" at a step 946), appropriate anti-fire measures such as fire indication are taken (step 950).

Thus, the signal processing operation for the first fire detector  $DE_1$  comes to an end. Subsequently, a similar processing operation is repeated for the second fire detector  $DE_2$  at seq. by selecting the appropriate weight controlling rules stored in the weight rule selection controlling rule storage area on the basis of the collected data.

In the above description, it has been assumed that the weight controlling rules 1 to 4, the processing rules  $a$  to  $g$  and the definition functions shown in Fig 11 at (a) to (g) are employed. It should however be understood that they are only for the purpose of illustration or exemplification and may be increased or decreased or altered in respect to the contents in consideration of the environmental conditions in which the fire alarm system according to the instant embodiment is operated.

According to the instant embodiment of the invention in which the functions for the fire information are defined for

every piece of data obtained by the data acquiring means with the plurality of rules for the processings performed by using the functions also being defined, the data obtained by the data acquisition means are processed in accordance with the processing rules on the basis of the corresponding functions, and in which the weights are imparted to the processing rules depending on the environmental conditions. It is possible to obtain the fire information with a further enhanced efficiency by imparting a weight of greater significance to the more valid rules appropriate to the given environmental conditions. Besides, for those rules in which the same function is employed, it is sufficient to impart the weight to only one rule. Thus, the number of rules can be decreased, and this is another advantage.

## Claims

1. A fire alarm system for obtaining fire information on the basis of various data concerning a fire phenomena, characterized in that the system comprises:

data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) for acquiring various pieces of data to be collected concerning a fire phenomenon and data to be processed from said collected data;

definition means (ROM14, ROM15) for storing a plurality of functions which standardize the values of the corresponding pieces of data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) and for storing a plurality of processing rules each of which defines one of said functions to be used to calculate a function value, and processing means (MPU1) for obtaining function values for said processing rules by processing the data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) on the basis of said processing rules and for obtaining fire information on the basis of the function values obtained, whereby a centroid of the function values is determined by calculating a mean value thereof.

2. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) include detected values of physical quantities attributable to a fire phenomenon.

3. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) include detected values of physical quantities attributable to a fire phenomenon and environmental data influencing said detected values.

4. A fire alarm system as set forth in one of claim 1 to 3, wherein said processed data derived from said collected data are amounts of temporal changes in said collected data.

5. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 1, wherein said definition means (ROM14, ROM15) includes first storage means (ROM14) for defining and storing functions for said fire information for every piece of data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ), and second storage means (ROM15) for defining and storing the rules for the processings to be performed by using said functions, and wherein said first and second storage means (ROM14, ROM15) are individually rewritable for exchangeable in consideration of the environment in which the system is to be installed.

6. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 1, comprising a receiving part (RE) such as a fire receiver, repeater or the like and a plurality of fire detectors ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) each including at least one fire phenomenon detecting means (FS) for detecting a physical quantity attributable to a fire phenomenon, wherein said definition means (ROM14, ROM15) and said processing means (MPU1) are provided at said receiving part (RE).

7. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 1, comprising a receiving part (RE) such as a fire receiver, repeater or the like and a plurality of fire detectors ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) each including at least one fire phenomenon detecting means (FS) for detecting a physical quantity attributable to a fire phenomenon, wherein said definition means (ROM14, ROM15) and said processing means (MPU1) are provided at said fire detector ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ).

8. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 6 or 7, wherein display means (DP) for displaying the centroid determined is provided at said receiving part.

9. A fire alarm system according to any preceding claim and further comprising:  
selection control means (ROM32) for selecting one or more rules from said processing rules stored by said definition means (ROM14, ROM15) in accordance with the environmental condition determined by the data obtained through said data acquisition means ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) for processing by the processing means (MPU1).

10. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 9, when dependent on claim 6 or any claim dependent thereon, wherein said selection control means (ROM32) is also provided at said receiving part.
11. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 9, when dependent on claim 7 or any claim dependent thereon, wherein said selection control means is also provided at said fire detector.
12. A fire alarm system according to any one of claims 1 to 8 comprising weighting control means for imparting weight to each of said processing rules defined by said definition means in accordance with environmental conditions determined from the data obtained through said data acquisition means for processing by the processing means.
13. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 12 when dependent on claim 6 or any claim dependent thereon, wherein said weighting control means is provided at said receiving part.
14. A fire alarm system as set forth in claim 12 when dependent on claim 7 or any claim dependent thereon, wherein said weighting control means is provided at said fire detector.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Feuermeldesystem, um Brandinformationen auf der Basis verschiedener Daten in bezug auf Bränderscheinungen zu erhalten, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das System folgendes aufweist:  
 Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ), um verschiedene Einzeldaten, die in bezug auf eine Bränderscheinung zu sammeln sind, und aus den gesammelten Daten zu verarbeitende Daten zu erfassen;  
 Definitionseinrichtungen (ROM14, ROM15), um eine Vielzahl von Funktionen zu speichern, die die Werte der entsprechenden, über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltenen Einzeldaten standardisieren, und um eine Vielzahl von Verarbeitungsregeln zu speichern, die jeweils eine der Funktionen definieren, die anzuwenden sind, um einen Funktionswert zu berechnen; und  
 eine Verarbeitungseinrichtung (MPU1), um Funktionswerte für die Verarbeitungsregeln durch Verarbeiten der über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltenen Daten auf der Basis der Verarbeitungsregeln zu erhalten und um Brandinformationen auf der Basis der erhaltenen Funktionswerte zu erhalten, so daß ein Schwerpunkt der Funktionswerte durch Berechnen eines Mittelwerts derselben bestimmt wird.
2. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltenen Daten detektierte Werte von physischen Größen, die einer Bränderscheinung zuzuschreiben sind, umfassen.
3. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltenen Daten detektierte Werte von physischen Größen, die einer Bränderscheinung zuzuschreiben sind, und Umgebungsdaten, die die detektierten Werte beeinflussen, umfassen.
4. Feuermeldesystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die aus den gesammelten Daten abgeleiteten verarbeiteten Daten Werte zeitlicher Änderungen in den gesammelten Daten sind.
5. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Definitionseinrichtungen (ROM14, ROM15) folgendes aufweisen: eine erste Speichereinrichtung (ROM14), um Funktionen für die Brandinformationen für jede über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltene Einzelinformation zu definieren und zu speichern, und eine zweite Speichereinrichtung (ROM15), um die Regeln für die unter Anwendung der Funktionen durchzuführenden Verarbeitungsvorgänge zu definieren und zu speichern, und wobei die erste und die zweite Speichereinrichtung (ROM14, ROM15) einzeln überschreibbar oder austauschbar sind unter Berücksichtigung der Umgebung, in der das System zu installieren ist.
6. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 1, das einen Empfangsteil (RE) wie etwa einen Brandempfänger, -rückmelder oder dergleichen und eine Vielzahl von Branddetektoren ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) aufweist, die jeweils wenigstens eine Bränderscheinungs-Detektoreinrichtung (FS) aufweisen, um eine physische Größe zu detektieren, die einer Bränderscheinung zuzuschreiben ist, wobei die Definitionseinrichtungen (ROM14, ROM15) und die Verarbeitungseinrichtung (MPU1) an dem Empfangsteil (RE) vorgesehen sind.
7. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 1, das einen Empfangsteil (RE) wie etwa einen Brandempfänger, -rückmelder



oder dergleichen und eine Vielzahl von Branddetektoren ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) aufweist, die jeweils wenigstens eine Branderscheinungs-Detektoreinrichtung (FS) aufweisen, um eine physische Größe zu detektieren, die einer Branderscheinung zuzuschreiben ist, wobei die Definitionseinrichtungen (ROM14, ROM15) und die Verarbeitungseinrichtung (MPU1) an dem Branddetektor ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) vorgesehen sind.

8. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, wobei eineanzeigeeinrichtung (DP) zum Anzeigen des ermittelten Schwerpunkts an dem Empfangsteil vorgesehen ist.
9. Feuermeldesystem nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, das ferner folgendes aufweist:  
eine Wählsteuereinrichtung (ROM32), um ein oder mehr Regeln aus den von den Definitionseinrichtungen (ROM14, ROM15) gespeicherten Verarbeitungsregeln nach Maßgabe der Umgebungsbedingung, die durch die über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) erhaltenen Daten bestimmt ist, zur Verarbeitung durch die Verarbeitungseinrichtung (MPU1) zu wählen.
10. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 9 in Abhängigkeit von Anspruch 6 oder einem davon abhängigen Anspruch, wobei die Wählsteuereinrichtung (ROM32) ebenfalls an dem Empfangsteil vorgesehen ist.
11. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 9 in Abhängigkeit von Anspruch 7 oder einem davon abhängigen Anspruch, wobei die Wählsteuereinrichtung ebenfalls an dem Branddetektor vorgesehen ist.
12. Feuermeldesystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, das eine Gewichtungssteuereinrichtung aufweist, um jede der von den Definitionseinrichtungen definierten Verarbeitungsregeln nach Maßgabe von Umgebungsbedingungen, die aus den über die Datenerfassungseinrichtungen erhaltenen Daten bestimmt sind, zur Verarbeitung durch die Verarbeitungseinrichtung zu gewichten.
13. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 12 in Abhängigkeit von Anspruch 6 oder einem davon abhängigen Anspruch, wobei die Gewichtungssteuereinrichtung an dem Empfangsteil vorgesehen ist.
14. Feuermeldesystem nach Anspruch 12 in Abhängigkeit von Anspruch 7 oder einem davon abhängigen Anspruch, wobei die Gewichtungssteuereinrichtung an dem Branddetektor vorgesehen ist.

#### Revendications

1. Système d'alarme contre des incendies pour obtenir une information d'incendie sur la base de diverses données concernant un phénomène d'incendie, caractérisé en ce que le système comprend :  
un moyen d'acquisition de données ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) pour acquérir divers éléments de données à collecter concernant un phénomène d'incendie et de données à traiter à partir desdites données collectées ;  
un moyen de définition (ROM14, ROM15) pour mémoriser un certain nombre de fonctions qui standardisent les valeurs des éléments correspondants de données obtenus par ledit moyen d'acquisition de données ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) et pour mémoriser un certain nombre de règles de traitement dont chacune définit une desdites fonctions à utiliser pour calculer une valeur de fonction, et  
un moyen de traitement (MPU1) pour obtenir des valeurs de fonction pour lesdites règles de traitement en traitant les données obtenues par ledit moyen d'acquisition de données ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) sur la base desdites règles de traitement et pour obtenir une information d'incendie sur la base des valeurs de fonction obtenues, de la sorte un centre des valeurs de fonction est déterminé en calculant une valeur moyenne de celles-ci.
2. Système d'alarme contre des incendies tel que défini en revendication 1, dans lequel les données obtenues par le moyen d'acquisition de données précité ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) comprennent des valeurs détectées de quantités physiques attribuables à un phénomène d'incendie.
3. Système d'alarme contre des incendies tel que défini en revendication 1, dans lequel les données obtenues par le moyen d'acquisition de données précité ( $DE_1-DE_N$ ) comprennent des valeurs détectées de quantités physiques attribuables à un phénomène d'incendie et des données d'environnement influençant lesdites valeurs détectées.
4. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini dans l'une des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel les données traitées précitées dérivées des données collectées précitées sont des quantités de changements temporels dans

lesdites données collectées.

5. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 1, dans lequel le moyen de définition précité (ROM14, ROM15) comprend un premier moyen de stockage (ROM14) pour définir et stocker des fonctions pour information d'incendie précitées pour chaque élément de donnée obtenu par le moyen d'acquisition de données précité ( $DE_1$ - $DE_N$ ) et un second moyen de stockage (ROM15) pour définir et mémoriser les règles pour les traitements à accomplir en utilisant lesdites fonctions et où lesdits premier et second moyens de stockage (ROM14, ROM15) sont individuellement réinscriptibles ou échangeables en considération de l'environnement dans lequel le système doit être installé.
6. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 1, comprenant une partie de réception (RE) telle qu'un récepteur d'incendie, répéteur ou analogue et un certain nombre de détecteurs d'incendie ( $DE_1$ - $DE_N$ ) chacun comprenant au moins un moyen de détection de phénomène d'incendie (FS) pour détecter une quantité physique attribuable à un phénomène d'incendie, où le moyen de définition précité (ROM14, ROM15) et le moyen de traitement précité (MPU1) sont prévus à ladite partie de réception (RE).
7. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 1, comprenant une partie de réception (RE) telle qu'un récepteur d'incendie, répéteur ou analogue et un certain nombre de détecteurs d'incendie ( $DE_1$ - $DE_N$ ) chacun comprenant au moins un moyen de détection de phénomène d'incendie (FS) pour détecter une quantité physique attribuable à un phénomène d'incendie, où le moyen de définition précité (ROM14, ROM15) et le moyen de traitement précité (MPU1) sont prévus aux détecteurs d'incendie ( $DE_1$ - $DE_N$ ).
8. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini aux revendications 6 ou 7, où un moyen d'affichage (DP) pour afficher le centre déterminé est prévu à la partie de réception précitée.
9. Système d'alarme contre des incendies selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes et comprenant de plus :  
un moyen de contrôle de sélection (ROM32) pour sélectionner une ou plusieurs règles à partir des règles de traitement précitées mémorisées par le moyen de définition précité (ROM14, ROM15) selon la condition environnante déterminée par les données obtenues par le moyen d'acquisition de données précité ( $DE_1$ - $DE_N$ ) pour traitement par le moyen de traitement (MPU1).
10. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 9, lorsque dépendant de la revendication 6 ou toute autre revendication dépendant de celle-ci, dans lequel le moyen de contrôle de sélection précité (ROM32) est également prévu à la partie de réception précitée.
11. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 9, lorsque dépendant de la revendication 7 ou toute autre revendication dépendant de celle-ci, dans lequel le moyen de contrôle de sélection précité est également prévu au détecteur d'incendie précité.
12. Système d'alarme contre des incendies selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, comprenant un moyen de contrôle de pondération pour impartir une pondération à chacune des règles de traitement précitées définies par le moyen de définition précité selon des conditions environnantes déterminées à partir des données obtenues par le moyen d'acquisition de données précité pour traitement par le moyen de traitement.
13. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 12, lorsque dépendant de la revendication 10 ou toute autre revendication dépendant de celle-ci, dans lequel le moyen de contrôle de pondération est prévu à la partie de réception précitée.
14. Système d'alarme contre des incendies, tel que défini en revendication 12, lorsque dépendant de la revendication 7 ou toute autre revendication dépendant de celle-ci, dans lequel le moyen de contrôle de pondération précité est prévu au détecteur d'incendie précité.

FIG. 1

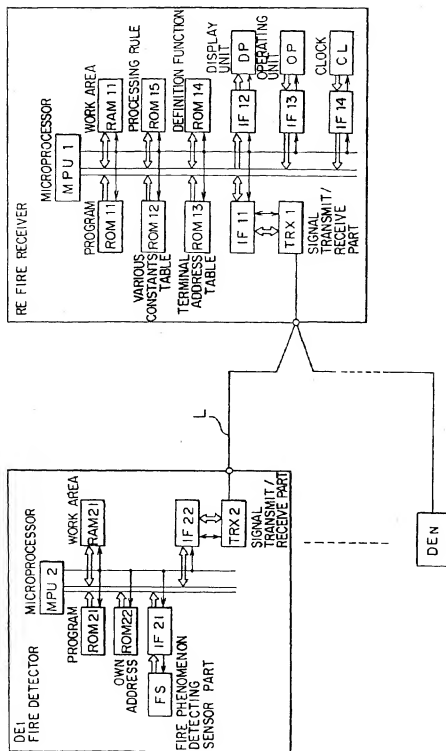


FIG. 2

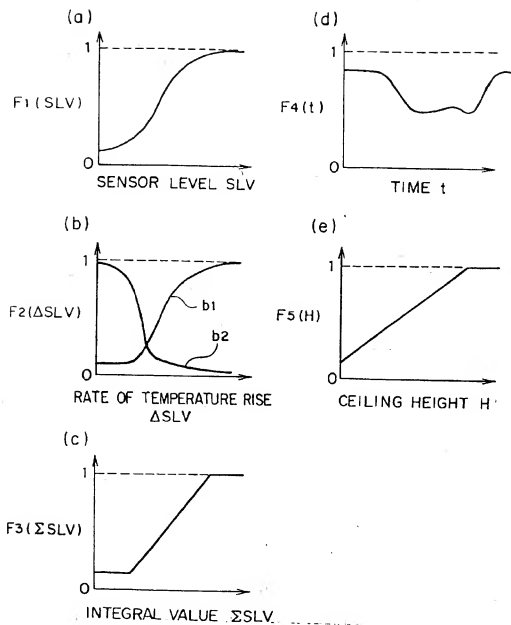


FIG. 3

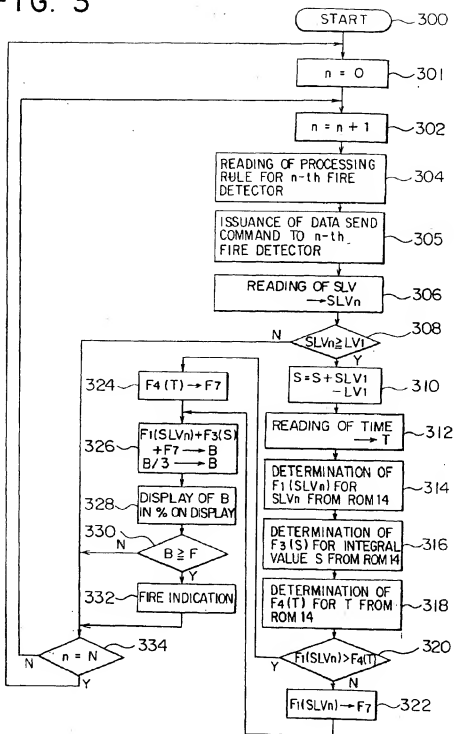
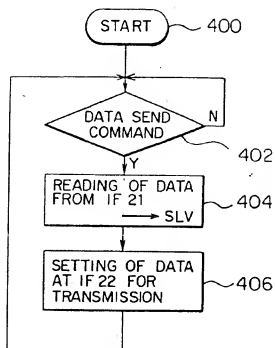


FIG. 4



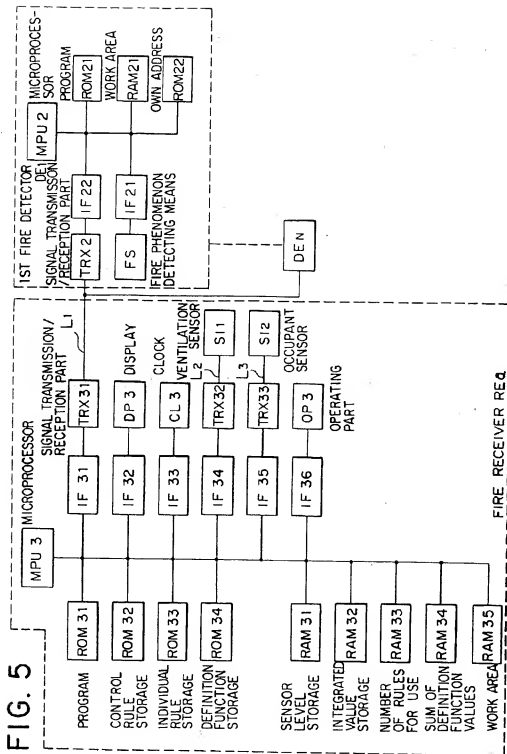


FIG. 6

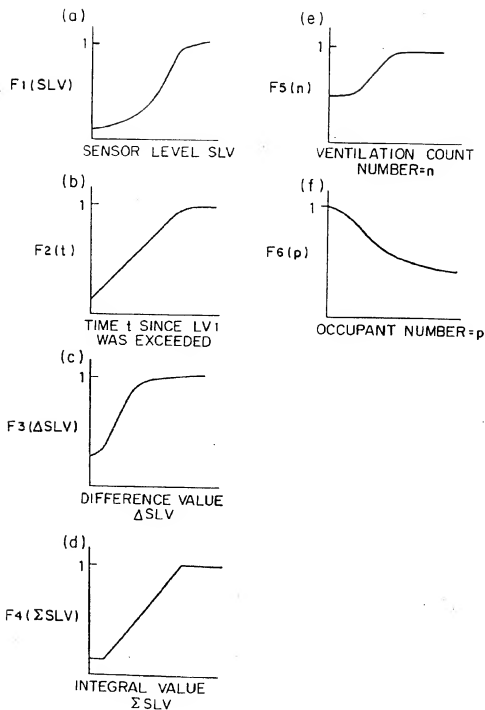




FIG. 7

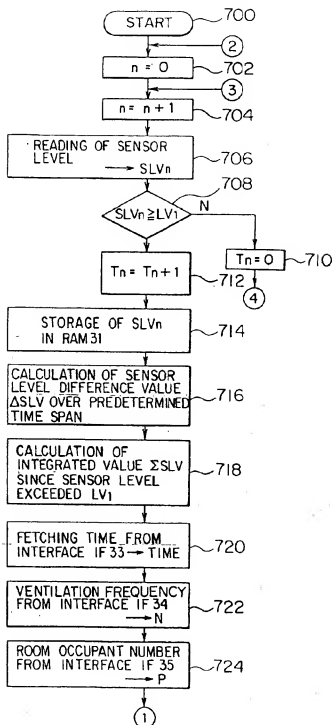


FIG. 8

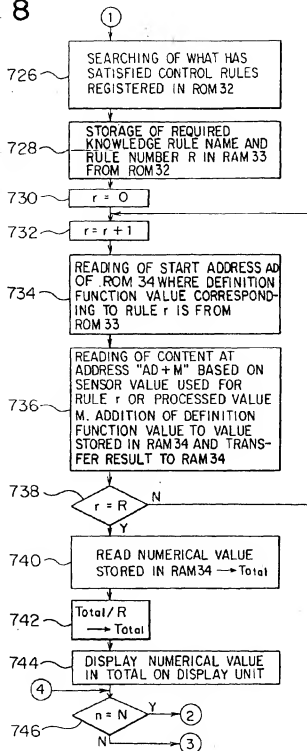
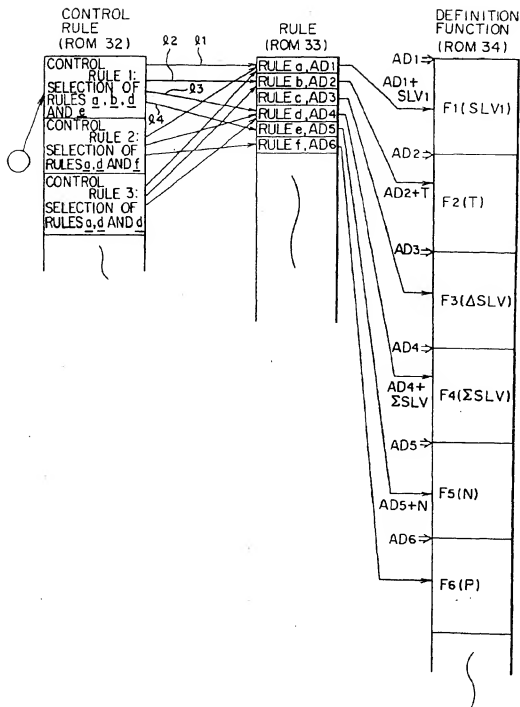


FIG. 9



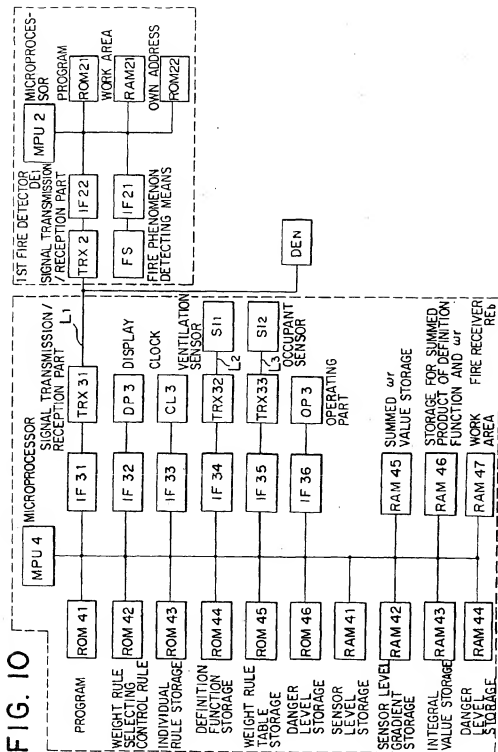


FIG. 11

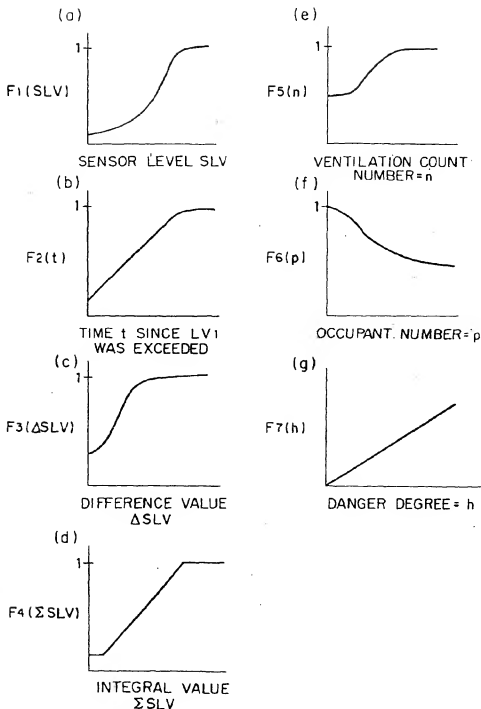


FIG. 12

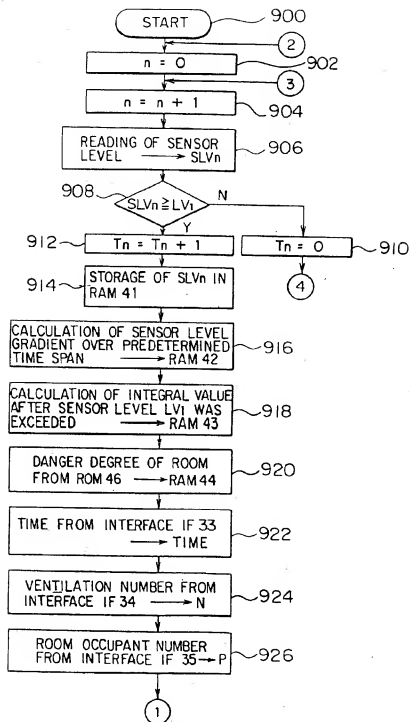


FIG. 13

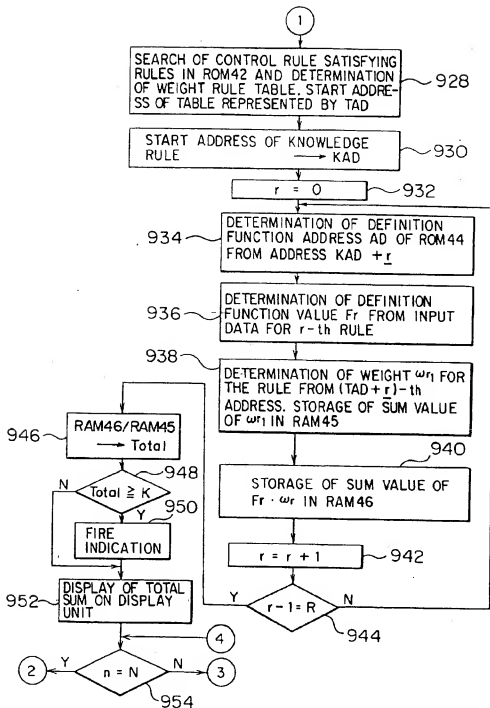


FIG. 14

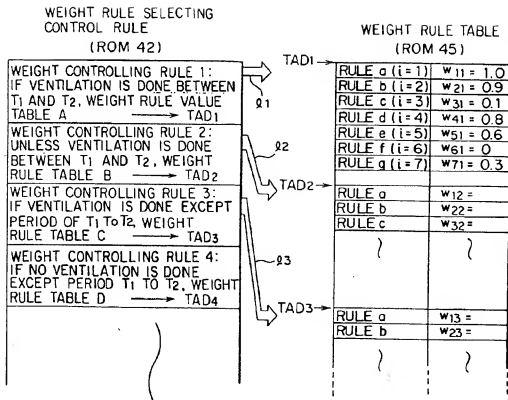




FIG. 15

